

Chapter I: Jew 2.0

“NOT A SINGLE ANNOUNCEMENT WILL REACH THE PUBLIC WITHOUT OUR CONTROL. Even now this is already being attained by us inasmuch as all news items are received by a few agencies, in whose offices they are focused from all parts of the world. These agencies will then be already entirely ours and will give publicity only to what we dictate to them”— Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion, No. 12.4\

62 years before the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion were purported to have been written, the French-born son of Hungarian-Jews, Charles-Louis Havas, founded Agence Havas (1835), a revolutionary new media platform that utilized the advent of instantaneous telegraph communication, in conjunction with Havas’ own abilities as a polyglot, to quickly break news of global affairs to well-educated and powerful Parisians. Agence Havas (whose name was changed to Agence-France Presse ((AFP)) during World War II), in terms of content-production, was almost entirely staffed by Jews. Two of Havas’ fastest learning and best connected apprentices—German-Jews Bernhard Wolff and Paul Reuter (born Israel Josaphat Beer)—went on to found Berlin-based Wolffs Telegraphisches Bureau (1849) and Reuters (1851) in London. Unsurprisingly, Paris, London, and Berlin housed the largest populations of Jews besides the Pale of Settlement at the time.

Reuters, WTB, and Agence Havas struck fear into the hearts of Gentile governments throughout the world due to the public relations vice they snuck over the reputation of a country. Developments within a state traveled faster over the telegraph than diplomats did, and thus, foreign perceptions on the character of a people or a government were undoubtedly dependent on the whims of barely three Jews and their extended families. From this overnight perch of leverage and intimidation, these press monopolies were able to shake the British, French, and German governments down for public financing (in other words, bribes), which became vital subsidies for constantly improving their infrastructure and expanding their influence. When a few non-Jews later began opening competing news telegraph services around the world, the aforementioned established monopolies frantically sought to buy them out, as in the case of Catalan journalist and industrialist Níle Maria Fabra y Deas of the Center of Correspondents in Madrid (sold to Auguste Havas, the son of Charles-Louis, in 1867).

By 1870, the “big three” multi-national media monopolies decided to pool their resources and fully consolidate their ability to paint affairs unfolding anywhere in the four corners of the earth. Havas, Reuters, and Wolff established a cartel, dubbed The Ring, whose sheer size and multi-national network of journalists (disproportionately Jewish, as well) effectively controlled all of the world’s news.

With 19th century emancipation, Jewish power was unleashed, and came to the forefront in the 20th century as mankind changing events from the Bolshevik Revolution to World War I were not only carefully dressed for outside consumption by the tentacles of The Ring, but even propelled by it. Historians to this day scratch their heads as to how Otto Von Bismarck’s fragile, recently unified Germany was able to broker an intricate, long-sighted peace between the Great Powers at the 1878 Congress of Berlin while the Ottoman’s declined, the Balkans were in bloody chaos, and an Anglo-

Russian conflict escalated to a standoff. In contrast, somehow just 36 years later, the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand by a Serbian guerrilla group snowballed into a war involving countries as far away as America and Japan, and produced a death toll of 38 million people. The truth is that the causes and extent of the war were exacerbated by the perpetual misunderstanding and propaganda engineered by both journalists, lobbyists and various financial interests. Much of the confusion regarding motives between world leaders throughout the crisis was constructed by inflammatory press cables, and despite being an open and well-known cartel, the Agence Havas, Reuters, and Wolff had no qualms with whipping up unprecedented proto-Wilsonian jingoism—under the veneer of “patriotism”—and rabid intra-European hatred through lying and “gatekeeping” before, during, and after the war in their respective yet militarily opposed countries. The power of media in creating and exacerbating conflicts was by the point of the First World War finally beyond reasonable doubt, and firmly glued to the hands of Jews and their Gentile fronts (such as Sir Roderick Jones, who succeeded Baron Herbert de Reuter as Chief of the Agency in 1915 after—according to his autobiography—being carefully vetted by the stake holding House of Rothschild). According to media scholar Daniel R. Headrick:

“[...]World War I was the first war in which propaganda played a major role.

Before the war, four news agencies had divided up the world: Asia and the British Empire were reserved for Reuters, southern Europe and Latin America for Agence Havas, northern Europe for Wolff, and North America for the Associated Press. [...]its [Reuters] managing director, Sir Roderick Jones, also served as director of propaganda in the Ministry of Information.”

When Adolf Hitler and the Nationalsocialists took power in 1933, they immediately nationalized Wolffs Telegraphisches Bureau as part of their campaign to break Jewish influence over Germany and the world. This move was significant, as it forced the dismantlement of The Ring cartel and represented a stunning setback to the manipulation of public opinion by the Judenpresse. While Joseph Goebbels’ propaganda ministry is often portrayed by modern American media scholars as the archetype of manipulating public opinion viz-a-viz alleged “free press”, this was not its stated purpose. Goebbels in fact cautioned his ministry against telling lies, at the 1934 Nuremberg rally he stated: “Good propaganda does not need to lie, indeed it may not lie. It has no reason to fear the truth. It is a mistake to believe that the people cannot take the truth. They can. A propaganda that lies proves that it has a bad cause. It cannot be successful in the long run.” Reports from Third Reich media on specific events dismissed by the Allies as propaganda smears, such as the Katyn Forest Massacre, were later admitted to have been true. A famous calumny falsely (and likely purposely) attributed to Goebbels is repeated even by seasoned academics, where he supposedly stated that if you tell a “big lie” often enough it soon becomes a fact. In truth, this is a deformation of a quote from chapter 10 of Adolf Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, where he doesn’t endorse employing the big lie, but instead accuses Jews in the media of the practice.

Once the German challengers were vanquished, the two surviving Jewish tentacles of The Ring continued without interruption in the quest to fully control the frame of reporting on world events, and how (or if) they are disseminated. Wolff’s place in the Hebraic wire service industry has been filled today by the Associated Press, whose owner is Gentile Gary Pruitt, but is staffed by numerous

Jews. Nonetheless, AP's Jews have been enormously influential, and today, continue to define journalism. The Associated Press Stylebook, created by Norm Goldstein (its editor from 1979-2007), is basically the Bible of journalistic form, and the reference point which virtually all reporters (including most of the major newspapers such as the New York Times, LA Times, and Washington Post) must follow to the letter. The viral cultural transmission of what is often dubbed "political correctness"—ever-narrowing boundaries on what is and isn't acceptable political speech—from obscure pink-haired Marxist campus Social Justice Warriors to the mainstream is largely dictated by the mass media, and the AP Stylebook is by far the most important germ from which this sprouts. For example, in its section on reporting race, Goldstein's Stylebook edifies that "Identification by race is pertinent":

—In biographical and announcement stories, particularly when they involve a feat or appointment that has not routinely been associated with members of a particular race.

—When it provides the reader with a substantial insight into conflicting emotions known or likely to be involved in a demonstration or similar event.

In some stories that involve a conflict, it is equally important to specify that an issue cuts across racial lines. If, for example, a demonstration by supporters of busing to achieve racial balance in schools includes a substantial number of whites, that fact should be noted."

In other words, black on white crime is never reported to be reported as such, even when it is racially motivated, but in cases where blacks die at the hands of whites (such as police shootings) it is always reported as such, even if there is no demonstrable racist motive.

To show a contemporary example of the malice of this dynamic, Reuters (whose stylebook is quite similar to the AP variant) was the first publication to turn the accidental and unremarkable death of black criminal Freddie Gray into a racially charged global controversy that dominated headlines for months. Gray, a multiple felon and known drug dealer, was arrested for carrying an illegal weapon. Because of a spinal cord surgery shortly before his arrest, Gray died in the back of the police van he was being transported in due to officers failing to fasten him in place according to procedure. Of the six policemen who were responsible, only three were white, while the other three were black, yet this is the inflammatory anti-white incitement with which Reuters' Mary Wisniewski broke (under the auspices of the wire service's current Jewish President and Editor-in-Chief Stephen J. Adler), and essentially designed the narrative, of the story:

"A black man died in a Baltimore hospital on Sunday, a week after he was arrested and dragged into a police van by white patrol officers, authorities said on Sunday, raising questions about how he sustained his injuries and prompting an investigation.

Gray's death follows a series of killings of unarmed black men by white police officers. The deadly encounters, including incidents in Ferguson, Missouri, and New York City, have raised a national outcry over the treatment of minorities by law enforcement.

Most recently, a white officer in North Charleston, South Carolina, was charged with murder earlier this month after a bystander's video caught him shooting a black man in the back as he fled from a traffic stop."

The Gray case, prior to Reuters' Big Lie, was barely even mentioned in local newspapers, as the City of Baltimore naturally has bigger stories pertaining to its 342 homicides in 2015 (which spiked after the increase in anti-police racial incitement created by the Jewish press), almost entirely black on black, even though it has a small population of 622,104. Yet, from here, a number of gears were put into motion, and real world catastrophe soon unfolded on the streets of America. Despite all the facts becoming available, the mass media continued to beat the drums of racial strife after Reuters planted the seed in black minds that white policemen were hunting them down for their skin color. April 25th, six days after the wire report was featured across the mainstream media (Gray died on April 12th), was the climax of the "Freddie Gray Protests", as black mobs assaulted white people at random while burning their neighborhoods to the ground. It's a laughable proposition to claim that these were not the exact consequences that Jew Adler and Wisniewski intended, because if they weren't, why did they lie about the race of the police officers (or even mention it) and omit the criminal history of Gray, when these facts were known? This act of journalistic malpractice, the malicious intent by this centralized mega media conspiracy, is one of a billion examples, especially since murders by blacks against whites (the vast majority of interracial crime) are actively obscured on command of the stylebook these same Jewish fiction mills abide by.

The costs of hosting journalists internationally has today become prohibitive in an era of shrinking revenues, and so an important aspect of the mainstream media is concentrated in fewer hands than ever before. Most of the major traditional and online news entities pay subscriptions to Agence-France Presse (AFP), Associated Press, and Reuters in order to republish what they write—effectively granting this beast an audience larger than ever before. Whether you're in South Korea, Australia, Argentina, the United Arab Emirates, or subscribed to the Des Moines Registrar in Iowa, chances are the most important parts of both your domestic and foreign news comes from AFP (3,500 clients according to 2010 estimates), Reuters (558,000 clients as of 2015), or the Associated Press (feeds news to virtually all outlets in America). That's a frightening amount of clout over information for just a handful of Jewish connected and disproportionately staffed corporations to wield.

Jew 2.0

The Jewish control of the media in nations such as the United States, France, Canada, etc., has been well publicized elsewhere, but as Millennials cut their cable and traditionally influential Jewish bully pulpits like the New York Times go bankrupt, the free expression allowed by the internet has presented a challenging new frontier for the international Jew.

The internet, for the first time in human history, has created a truly free market place of ideas for everyone and anyone with an opinion or unique point of view. Jewish organizations have often compared the internet to the "Wild West", but it is actually a cybernetic Samizdat that is open to contributions from billions of people from all over the world. The ability for unpopular but strategically placed minorities to weaponize paper and television to generate the illusion of consensus for unpopular ideas like open borders, homosexuality, and perpetual war has been inundated by the tsunami of little people going over and under Jewish filters to talk to other little people about the effects of these policies.

As streams of information and consciousness transition from television and newspapers to the vast open plain of the internet, we are seeing the beginning of an epoch where the best or most popular ideas gain the most traction, all while Jewish constructed narratives begin to wither away. In such an environment, Jewish interests are put in danger, as their peculiar behavior and agendas are universally perceived as destructive and morbid across races, nations and creeds. Abraham H. Foxman, the former director of the powerful Israeli fifth column known as the Anti-Defamation League, has written extensively on the topic of internet freedom and the threat unfiltered Goyim pose to Judah.

In 2013, Foxman authored a book titled *Viral Hate: Containing Its Spread On The Internet*, which laments the First Amendment right to free expression in the United States as a greater challenge to Jewish political interests than ever before in the age of cyberspace. At a conference held on October 30th, 2013 at the Jewish Center of New York City, Foxman hosted a discussion of the book and sought to devise strategies for how collective Jewry can circumvent the American constitution and suppress dissident speech. At 18:27, Abe Foxman stated at the broadcasted Zionist conference:

“Europe has legislation against hate speech, group hate speech, libel law. We have never been able to devise a constitutional group libel statute in this country [United States], and I don’t think we ever will. [While] they have legislature, anti-Semitism is greater, Holocaust denial is greater. We don’t have legislation, and it’s lower. That’s because of the environment. The environment is that in this country, there are [personal] consequences to racist, anti-Semitic expressions.

[...]

At the end of the day, there may be some legislation removing anonymity, but we won’t get anywhere on the issue of freedom of speech.”

Foxman continues, shifting focus to the question of search engines, which rank pages based on traffic in their algorithms, rather than what Jews find palatable. Naturally, opinions with a negative view about Jewish behaviors wind up on the first page of Google when people search related terms. In response, the Anti-Defamation League met with their co-ethnic owners of Google (Larry Page and Sergey Brin) to devise a temporary “antidote” to this dilemma until a future panacea can be devised, as the two social media Jews expressed fear of a platform-exodus if free speech was directly silenced from above. At 23:30, Foxman says:

“They [Google] gave the Jewish community an antidote on the issue of Jew being, you know, the wrong definition. ‘Tell the Jewish community to [difficult to transcribe Hebrew words] , three times a day, go to the internet and say nice things about Jews’. It worked. There was a campaign for four weeks where in Synagogues and Jewish centers went out there, and said, you know what, let’s try something. It worked, but it’s Meshuggah [crazy].”

As the conferences goes on, Foxman ensures the audience, with unusual confidence, that greater and permanent measures will be taken to silence Gentile critics over social media, but that velvet gloved patience and esotericism was key. He obviously knows something the rest of us don’t...

<https://thesocialnationalist.wordpress.com/2016/05/16/sample-from-book/>